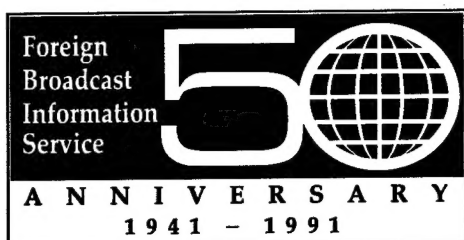


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No 1, January 1991

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Scientific and Technological Development Is the Greatest Potential for Production and Conservation

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[Text] Facing us today is the task of giving firm priority to the preceding sectors of the people's economy and putting the economic foundations already laid to effective use to regularize production at high levels, and to further improve the material and cultural living standards of our people, holding aloft the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year address.

Important in accomplishing this struggling task is to develop science and technology [S&T] and uncover more reserves for increased production and conservation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught:

"We cannot advance even a step unless we develop S&T.

"We must be determined to develop S&T at any cost and to live by relying on S&T."¹

To develop S&T is of important significance in freeing the broad masses of working people from difficult work and backbreaking labor, developing productive forces, and increasing production of material wealth to epoch-making degrees. Today, with the role of S&T continuing to grow, only by S&T development can we—through exploitation of modern scientific and technological

gains—uncover more reserves for increased production and conservation and effect major upswings in the economic construction.

S&T developments, above all, make it possible to use productive resources more effectively and therefore represent the greatest reserve for increased production and conservation.

To put productive resources to effective use is an indispensable condition for increased production and conservation.

Production of material wealth is a process in creative activity to utilize productive resources and produce material and technical means needed for human existence and social development. Therefore, how we utilize productive resources has a direct bearing on our material wealth production. For maximum production and conservation, it is imperative that we pay priority attention to effectively utilizing productive resources.

The basic requirement in effectively utilizing productive resources is to improve material nature of all resources and conditions of their utilization. This can be done smoothly only when we develop S&T and exploit its up-to-date achievements. Only through S&T development can we further improve the efficiency and productivity of the existing production machinery, design and build new, up-to-date and more efficient production machinery to increase labor productivity, and reduce the costs in terms of resources spent per unit of product, making it possible to significantly conserve labor, facilities, raw materials, and other materials and supplies.

As experiences show, if the existing machine tools are remodeled on the basis of up-to-date S&T achievements, their productivity can be increased by 50 percent to 100 percent. Also, if tools, jigs, and machines are modernized, across the board rather than separately, their utilization effect will grow fourfold to fivefold.

At the same time, if we develop S&T, it becomes possible to use modern technologies to push up the extraction rates in raw materials and other materials and the efficiency of heat, power, and other resources, and to develop new raw materials, fuel and power resources, and expand their utilization endlessly. In our country today, we can now treat useful substances and characteristics of mineral ores like sylvite, nephelite, monazite, and other mineral ores in such a way as to convert them into more effective raw materials. This is something inconceivable away from S&T development.

Especially, S&T development increases the creative power of people, the most active factor of productive forces, extraordinarily to enhance the qualitative level of labor, enabling people to play a greater role in searching for and mobilizing reserves for increased production and conservation.

S&T thus makes it possible for us to make basic advances in the effective utilization of productive

resources and, for that fact, it serves as a firm guarantee for maximum production and conservation.

S&T development also makes it possible to place production and management onto new scientific foundations, thus serving as the biggest reserve for increased production and conservation.

To place production and management onto new scientific foundations is an important requirement in promoting scientific developments of the people's economy, and one of the basic conditions for maximum production and conservation. When production and management is placed on a high, scientific basis in every sector of the people's economy, it becomes possible to conduct production scientifically and operate production machinery at their full capacity, and to conduct the entire work of economic organization—including the work of planning, the work of organizing production, labor administration, and the work of ensuring the necessary materials and supplies—in a way that suits the objective laws of the socialist economy and the requirement of technological engineering in modern production. Thus, we can reap maximum economic results with minimum expenses. Today, as the people's economy has enhanced its technical equipment levels to the highest ever, and as inter-sector, inter-unit and inter-production process relationships have grown unprecedentedly complex in the people's economy, we see major reserves for increased production and conservation in producing and managing scientifically and rationally.

S&T development plays an extremely important role in placing production and management on a scientific basis.

Only through S&T development is it possible to replace inefficient, backward processes and methods of production with new, efficient ones, and to introduce modern machinery into production processes to realize mechanization, automation, robotization and computerization in production. Thus, S&T development leads to high rates in labor productivity that are impossible to achieve with manual labor and, consequently, to a tremendous conservation of social labor.

At the same time, when S&T is developed, it enhances the levels of people's knowledge about S&T and their practical capabilities, enabling them to correctly grasp objective demands of the socialist economic laws and embody them accurately in every aspect of management, and to conduct measuring, instrumentization and economic computing properly by introducing computers and other modern technological means. The more scientifically the people's economy is managed on the basis of modern S&T achievements, the more rationally can we combine the elements of production, the more correctly can we ensure relationships and balances between sectors and units and between the key parts of production to enhance the effectiveness of production, the more systematically can we reduce the material consumption

standards and costs, and the fuller play can we put the productive potential of the existing foundations of production into.

S&T development also leads to improvement in the quality of products and therefore serves as the biggest reserve for increased production and conservation.

The quality of a product is an economic index showing the usefulness and handiness of the product. The higher the quality is, the more satisfactorily the product meets the demand of people in life and the more effectively it serves the development of the economy.

Only by enhancing the quality of various products, including raw materials and other materials and supplies, we can bring modern production facilities to fully prove their worth. Also by so doing can we increase the utilization of facilities, reduce the consumption of products in kind and save social labor.

S&T is a powerful means of improving the quality of products. S&T development makes it possible to widely introduce modern machines and systems in production processes and ensure mechanical functions and precision of products, and to produce goods with new material characteristics. It can be said that developing S&T and thereby improving the quality of products has after all the same economic effect as increasing production.

At the same time, S&T development opens the way to improving designing, rationalizing technical processes and establishing technical specifications and standard manufactory procedures in conformity to the scientific and technological demands. As a result, it positively spurs struggle for improvement in the product quality.

Indeed, to develop S&T is an important way of waging vigorous struggles for increased production and conservation and thereby accelerating the socialist economic construction at a high speed.

Our party early on had its deep insight into the great role of S&T in the economic construction, and based on it, put forth the policy of a chuche-oriented technological revolution and sagaciously led the struggles for its implementation.

Especially, the 17th plenum of the sixth party Central Committee set forth a clear-cut direction and ways and means to further develop S&T and bring about a new turnaround in the struggle for increased production and conservation in accordance with the developing realities, the realities of the socialist economic construction advancing in higher stages.

All our party members and working people, scientists and technicians are now waging vigorous struggles to develop S&T and further accelerate production and construction in every sector of the people's economy, holding aloft the militant task put forward by the party.

Factories and enterprises in various places under the Ministry of Machine Industry adopted more than 13,000

technical innovation proposals over a 10-month period last year, including some 600 with a major impact on the development of the people's economy.

Speaking of major innovation proposals for conserving electricity, coal, and steel alone, the Kumsong Tractor General Factory adopted scores of them in that period. Especially, it succeeded in making use of the previously scrapped waste coal as industrial fuel. By remodeling the boiler, it can now satisfactorily meet the demand for electricity needed for its production, succeeding in raising the room temperature significantly on tens of thousands of square meters of work sites while conserving some 7,400 tons of high-calory coal annually.

The Pyongyang Knitting Needle Factory introduced a comprehensive processing robot to handle complex, difficult production processes, thereby increasing the production efficiency 13.2-fold and yet saving more than 4,000 man-days. The Pyongyang Integrated Textile Factory succeeded in increasing the spinning machine's spindle revolution by 500 revolutions and the loom revolution by 10 revolutions, providing the factory with reserves enough to turn out an additional 1,200 tons of yarn and hundreds of thousands of more meters of fabrics annually.

The successful results being achieved on every battleground of socialist construction bear vivid testimony to the correctness and superiority of our party policy on rapidly developing S&T. They offer a powerful demonstration of the fact that precisely in S&T development lies a major reserve for increased production and conservation.

Confronting us today is the important task of developing the nation's S&T rapidly in accordance with the developing realities and thereby effecting upswings in the struggle for increased production and conservation with no letup.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the WPK [Workers Party of Korea] Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, pointed out:

"We must not be satisfied with what we have achieved in the realm of S&T but struggle positively to develop the nation's S&T onto new, higher levels."

The important task facing us in developing S&T in the present period is to resolve satisfactorily from the chuche-oriented position scientific and technological problems arising in accelerating the chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy, in increasing production, and in conserving and effectively utilizing raw materials, fuel, and energy.

The chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy is the strategic line steadfastly adhered to by our party in the socialist, communist economic construction.

Scientists and technicians must continue to solve satisfactorily scientific, technological problems arising in the course of accelerating the chucheization, modernization and scientization of the people's economy so as to lay solid material and technical foundations for the complete victory of socialism. Thus, they will endeavor to further strengthen the self-dependence of the people's economy, equip the industry and the rural economy and all other sectors of the people's economy with modern technology, and to increase production at a high speed over a short period of time.

For the immediate period, scientists and technicians must focus on solving scientific, technological problems arising in effectively utilizing the production capacities already created in the key industries and other industrial sectors and to regularize production at high levels, and in meeting satisfactorily the incessantly increasing demands for raw materials, fuel, and energy. In this connection, it is an especially important task for them to establish scientific, technological measures to modernize machines and systems in the electric power, coal, and metal industries and other key industrial sectors, introduce advanced production methods and technologies actively, and to increase the efficiency of production in those sectors.

Efforts should be made to resolve scientific, technological problems in scientizing and rationalizing business management so as to conduct economic organization work and production management scientifically, and to widely introduce computers, industrial televisions and other modern technological means in management activities. Only by doing so will it be possible to manage and operate the large-scale socialist economy scientifically and rationally and to reap the maximum technological, economic benefits.

At the same time, it is important to pay deep attention to solving scientific, technological problems arising in the conservation of raw materials, fuel, and energy and their effective utilization.

Scientists and technicians must make positive efforts to find, and put to practice, ways and means to reduce mid-transmission losses of electric power and lower its norms of consumption, and to increase the combustion efficiency and utilize fuel effectively and conservingly by relying on modern S&T achievements. Especially, they must correctly resolve scientific, technological problems in eliminating wastes of raw materials and other materials and putting them to effective, comprehensive use in every sector of the people's economy. They will thus see to it that the increasing demands of the people's economy for raw materials and other materials and supplies are met ever more satisfactorily, that the norms of consumption and costs are lowered positively, and that greater results are attained in production with the given raw materials and other materials and supplies.

In waging vigorous struggles for increased production and conservation through S&T development, it is important, first of all, for functionaries to have a correct view of S&T.

That functionaries have a correct view is a matter of top priority in developing S&T rapidly. Whether or not we can find greater reserves for increased production and conservation through rapid S&T development depends on our functionaries' ideological viewpoint.

If functionaries should fail to have a correct view of S&T, the result would be that they either attempt to arbitrarily increase production in disregard of the nominal capacity of machines and systems or be too absorbed in the immediate production to be interested in improving facilities. This would lead to serious troubles in production and to tremendous losses in social labor. Only when functionaries have a correct view of S&T will it be possible to carry through the party's technological revolution policy thoroughly and to uncover and mobilize greater reserves for increased production and conservation even in the economy the scale of which has expanded.

All the functionaries will hold fast to the position that the technological revolution constitutes the lifeline in the socialist economic construction. They will always give top priority to S&T development in conducting any economic activities and wage positive struggles for the nation's S&T development and the technological improvement of the people's economy.

At the same time, there should be positive struggles to stamp out the possible instances of belittling S&T by some functionaries and to root out all the wrong ideologies hampering S&T development including mysticism about technology, conservatism, empiricism, and particularism.

To develop S&T and step up the struggle for increased production and conservation vigorously, it is also necessary to push energetically the work of drawing new S&T achievements into production on an extensive basis.

S&T achievements can stir struggles for increased production and conservation only when their worth is proved in production. If new S&T accomplishments fresh from research laboratories should fail to be introduced into production in a timely fashion, it would have the effect of scrapping that much reserves for increased production and conservation and eventually of putting a brake on S&T development and impeding the struggle for increased production and conservation.

In introducing new S&T achievements into production, it comes as an important requirement to first of all establish S&T development programs correctly. The relevant sectors and units must ensure that proposed scientific, technological measures for lifting the capacities of existing facilities and the quality of products, and for improving the technological and economic standards, are reflected in the production plans—on the basis

of careful consideration of their impact on the people's economy and their economic benefits—and carried out. In setting up S&T programs, it is particularly important to pay special attention to seeking out technologically backward links and focusing on correcting the related problems.

In introducing new S&T achievements, it is of important significance to correctly establish new technology introduction system and to guarantee maintenance work creditably. Only by correctly establishing new technology introduction system and ensuring the necessary conditions for the introduction creditably will it be possible to introduce new S&T achievements into production on time, promptly and by priority, and see that they prove their worth.

Therefore, sectors and units must correctly establish their systems and see that the proposed scientific, technological measures dovetail with their production plans. Then they must organize the division of work in all specific details and see that up-to-date S&T achievements, inventions, creative suggestions and rationalization proposals are put to work without fail. At the same time, they must fully ensure all the conditions required for the introduction of new S&T achievements including facilities, materials, supplies, labor and funds.

Doing the appraisal work on the fulfillment of S&T development programs creditably is an important way to accelerate S&T development and encourage an active introduction of S&T achievements into production. Therefore, indices, standards and the appraisal method should be established correctly, with the relevant sociopolitical appraisals and material appraisals conducted creditably. Only by doing so can we further enhance the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative positiveness of our scientists, technicians and producers and accelerate our S&T developments, and on that basis, push the struggle for increased production and conservation ahead more vigorously.

To develop S&T and step up the struggle for increased production and conservation, it is also necessary to wage a mass technological innovation movement ever more vigorously.

The mass technological innovation movement is a technological improvement movement to effect innovations in every sector and every unit of the people's economy by relying on the high revolutionary enthusiasm and the inexhaustible, creative strength of the broad producer masses. Only by stepping up vigorously the mass technological innovation movement can we convert technological development work into the work of the masses themselves, to fundamentally change machines and systems, production processes and methods in every sector in a short period of time, and to uncover and mobilize inner resources to maximum degrees and thereby accelerate production and construction at high speeds.

To push the mass technological innovation movement vigorously, it is necessary to correctly define goals and

phases and draw the broad producer masses to into it. At the same time, we must see to it that creative cooperation and relationships are strengthened between scientists and technicians and the producers, and that valuable experiences, creative designs and new technological inventions take place everywhere.

It is especially important to step up the technological innovation shock brigade movement [TISBM] positively.

The TISBM is a new, lofty form of mass technological innovation movements to rapidly develop S&T across the board by embodying the revolutionary mass line and the principle of speed battle in the S&T realm. Only by actively waging the TISBM can we closely combine science and practice and achieve even greater results in S&T development.

Our party, based on its deep insight into the significance and importance of the mass technological innovation movement in socialist construction, initiated the shock brigade-type technological innovation movement. It thus not only organized the "15 April Technological Innovation Shock Brigade," "17 February Scientists Shock Brigade," and "17 February Scientists and Technicians Shock Brigade" but also provided sagacious guidance in enhancing the role of those shock brigades in the fulfillment of the technological revolution. The TISBM made vigorous progress under the party leadership and, as a result, great results have been achieved in the nation's S&T development in the past period.

In the past 10 years, the "15 April Technological Innovation Shock Brigade" alone made it possible to conserve large quantities of raw materials and other materials including some 40 million tons of coal, more than 1.79 million tons of rolled steel, over 4.6 million tons of cement, and some 1.3 million cubic meters of lumber, and yet to increase production. In the same period, it built some 400,000 sets of machines, systems, and devices and put them to use in production. The brigade thus contributed to placing production processes and methods and management activities onto high scientific levels.

We must step up even more vigorously the TISBM which has fully demonstrated its power and vitality and, by doing so, accelerate S&T developments and effect innovations in the struggle for increased production and conservation with no letup.

The basic way of developing S&T is to enhance the responsibility and role of scientists and technicians.

Scientists and technicians are directly responsible for S&T development. The higher their role becomes, the more successfully can they resolve scientific, technological problems arising in life and the more vigorously can the struggle for increased production and conservation be pushed forward.

In our country today, we already have the foundations laid for S&T, plus the Army of 1.46 million intellectuals armed with the chuche ideology and modern S&T. When all the scientists and technicians fostered by the party fully discharge their fundamental revolutionary responsibilities, there will be a new turnaround in the nation's S&T development and an uninterrupted upswing in the socialist construction.

Scientists and technicians will thoroughly carry through the party's technological revolution policy under the principle of absolutism and unconditionality, with the loyalty to the party and the leader, and the spirit of service for the working class and the people, deeply engraved on their hearts at any time and at any place. At the same time, scientists and technicians must, under any difficult and complex conditions, work to resolve scientific and technological problems they come to face, through to the end by displaying the same spirit as the working class in Nakwon and Kangson did during the postwar great chollima upswing period. It can be said that only those scientists and technicians doing so are the true scientists and technicians of the workers party era who are ready to answer the high political trust and solicitude of the party and the leader, wholeheartedly in the way of technology.

The developing realities demand that scientists and technicians have higher scientific qualifications in their possession. Today, without upgrading their qualifications, it is impossible to resolve correctly and in a timely fashion those difficult and complex scientific, technological problems arising in practice continuously, or to fulfill the basic revolutionary task entrusted them by the party in a responsible manner.

Scientists and technicians must establish the revolutionary study spirit and make study a routine way of life and a habit. They must of course be experts in their own fields and, besides, must make positive efforts to research and gain S&T knowledge in other necessary fields, too, extensively and in depth. At the same time, we must provide scientists and technicians with the required study environments, organize science lectures and paper-presenting meetings widely, and strengthen the S&T information communication work. It is also important to closely plan and coordinate activities to reeducate scientists and technicians in various forms and using various methods.

It is an important, priority policy demand of our party today to accelerate S&T development and push energetically the chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy, and to increase production at an uninterruptedly high speed on the basis of modern S&T achievements.

We will, with the party's intent for rapid S&T development engraved deeply on our hearts, continue to endeavor to realize it brilliantly and, by doing so,

uncover and mobilize reserves for increased production and conservation to maximum degrees and bring on a new sweeping upswing in the socialist economic construction.

Footnote

1. See "On Improving and Strengthening Training of Technical Personnel and Developing Science and Technology Rapidly," monograph, the 1985 edition, p 17.

The Industrial Development and the Question of the Nature Preservation

00000000 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 1, Jan 91 pp 70-74

[Article by Yun Chin; not translated]

Cultural Construction

Socialist Cultural Life Is a Genuine Life Complying With the Inborn Demand of Social Human Beings

00000000 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 1, Jan 91 pp 75-79

[Article by Kim Hung-nok; not translated]

Experiential

The Working Experience of a County Party Committee To Step Up the General Mechanization of the Rural Economy

00000000 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 1, Jan 91 pp 80-85

[Article by No Sang-ho; not translated]

The One-State-Two-Governments Confederal State Plan Is the Most Correct, Our Way of Reunification Plan

912D0004B Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 1, Jan 91 pp 86-91

[Article by Yim Tong-ok]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his New Year's address summed up the precious results achieved in the national struggle for the reunification of the fatherland last year, the first year of the 1990's, and set forth the task of accomplishing the historic cause of reunification within the next few years without fail.

Stating that an important task in expediting the reunification of the fatherland is to decide on how to carry it out, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song explicated it as the cardinal principle of reunification to reunite the country under confederal system based on a one-nation-one-state-two-systems-two-governments formula.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught:

"In the present state of our country with the two different systems in existence in the North and the South, the reunification of the fatherland should be carried out under confederal system based on a one-nation-one-state-two-systems-two-governments formula under the principle that neither side devours or is devoured by the other."¹

The concept of a one-nation-one-state-two-systems-two-governments confederal state represents the most reasonable and realistic way of reuniting the fatherland. Early on, in his report to the sixth WPK [Workers Party of Korea] congress, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song presented his Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo plan which was run through with this concept.

This confederal system reunification plan calls for reuniting the country by leaving the existing two systems and governments in the North and the South as they are and founding atop them a united democratic nation-state.

To be founded under this one-state-two-governments plan is a new form of confederal state different from the ones that existed or are existing in various parts of the world.

The first confederal state in human history was the Union of City States in ancient Greece. Later, the medieval feudal age saw this or that confederal monarchy and in recent times, various capitalist countries adopted confederal state system. Currently, there are more than 20 confederal states on the earth, including Switzerland, Brazil, Malaysia, the USSR, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia.

Those confederal states, past and present, consist of different ethnic groups, states or autonomous bodies, with the framework of confederation accommodating differences in ethnic lineage, language, and regional characteristics. They have one thing in common and it is that those confederal states were formed on the basis of a single social system—feudalism in the past and capitalism or socialism at present.

However, the confederal state we plan to establish is one sovereign state formed on the basis of one nation, with the two governments currently existing in the North and the South under their respective social systems accommodated together in this framework and exercising autonomy for their respective regions. This formula is designed to bring about national reunification.

Our confederal system reunification plan is based on the concept that the two different systems and two governments can coexist in one nation-state.

The division of our country and people into two parts led to the emergence of two different systems in the North and the South, which came to stay as the split continued. The stern reality today is that the two different systems and governments exist in the North and the South, with

neither side willing to compromise. This reality makes reunification under a single system unrealistic and its feasibility even unforeseeable. Especially, an attempt to unify systems is premised—regardless of methods used—on one side swallowing the other and therefore is unacceptable to either side. If the unacceptable should be forced on either side, it would inevitably lead to intensified distrust and confrontation, and further to conflicts and even to irreparable national disasters.

Recognizing that if the North and the South attach greater importance to what they have in common as one nation than to differences between their systems, and if they stand on this common ground, the two systems can perfectly coexist in the framework of one nation and one reunited state, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward the creative one-nation-two-governments confederal state plan.

Presently, the South Korean authorities, making an issue of what they call "heterogeneity" developed between the North and the South, are raving about the need to restore "homogeneity" before they are reunified. However, the North and the South belonged to one nation in the past and they belong to one nation today and there has been no change in what they have in common as one nation; as a nation, they remain homogeneous.

Ours is a nation sharing the same blood ties and the same language and culture, upholding the spirit of independence unequivocally from the olden days, opposing foreign aggression by outside forces and determined to live self-dependently. It is a nation creatively resourceful and able to build an assiduous, affluent life in their own land relying on resources in their own country. Also, our nation values its own things and at the same time duly respect what belong to others. It is a nation known for its noble ethos, diligence, courtesy and faithfulness to duty.

What the nation has in common, which had formed and solidified over a period of thousands of years, is—when compared with the heterogeneity stemming from the two systems that have only existed some 40-odd years since the division of the country—incomparably deep-rooted and far more powerful in traction. Therefore, if the North and the South proceed from the position of giving priority to what they have in common as one nation, the homogeneity, and to the nation's destiny, any difference between the two systems cannot be an insurmountable barrier on the path to the reunification of the fatherland. If they attach importance to the destiny of the nation, if they stand on the basis of what they have had in common as one nation throughout the long history, it is perfectly possible for the two systems to coexist in a reunited state.

The fact that the South Korean authorities, demanding "unification of systems" by a one-state-one-system formula, refuse to see this possibility is indicative of an attempt to perpetuate the division of the country endlessly under the pretext of restoring "homogeneity." It is tantamount to refusing reunification.

Whether it should be unification of systems by a one-system formula or national reunification based on two

systems is after all symbolic of a showdown between two positions—the splittist position seeking putting off reunification indefinitely under the homogeneity pretext and the reunification-oriented position demanding national reunification at the earliest possible date on the basis of what the North and the South have in common as one nation.

Reunification under the one-nation-one-state-two-systems-two-governments confederal system is the cardinal principle governing the way of reunifying the fatherland under the present situation of our country. It is the most correct, our way of reunification, making it possible to achieve national reunification in a way that meets the interests and demands of our nation.

The one-state-two-governments confederal state plan is, first of all, is a reasonable plan that makes it possible to resolve the reunification issue of our country in the fairest possible way.

Resolving the reunification issue in a way fair and square is a priority question in achieving the reunification of our country. Generally, in the reunification of a country or a nation, fairness must be guaranteed for all the parties involved. If the reunification—even under the same ideology and social system—should fail to be carried out under the principle of fairness, it will lead to grave social confusion and national, regional contradictions.

It is particularly important to ensure fairness in resolving the reunification issue of our country.

Our people have lived under different systems and ideologies for a long period of time since their country were divided. Consequently, there are certain differences in class interests between the North and the South in the political, economic, cultural and various other areas. In resolving the reunification issue of our country, the interests of the North and those of the South must be satisfied fairly and correctly and complete equality established between the two parts of the country.

If the reunification is carried out in such a way as to give either side or any particular class or strata a privilege or advantage at the expense of the other side or other class or strata, causing inequality between the two parts of the country, it will prove impossible to promote stability after the reunification or to make the reunification a solid, genuine one. Only when the principle of equality is applied to both sides during and after the process of reunification will it be possible to ensure fairness.

The basic substance of the one-state-two-governments confederal state plan is that the North and the South recognize and tolerate each other's ideology and system, that on that basis, the two governments—of the North and the South—institute a united national government with equality in status, authority, and responsibility, and that under the leadership of the united government the North and South governments respectively exercise regional autonomy.

Under the conditions that the North and the South respectively exercise regional autonomy while retaining their systems intact, there will be no fears for anyone to lose his or her vested rights currently being enjoyed. Nor will there be any difficulty caused for business activities of foreign capital currently operating in South Korea.

Since the North and the South will be participating in the founding of the confederal state on an equal footing, bearing the same obligations and rights in the management and operations of the united government and ensured equality on a mutual basis, and since neither side will overwhelm or be overwhelmed by the other, our confederal state plan is fair equally acceptable to both sides.

Also, the one-state-two-governments confederal state plan is a self-dependent plan enabling our people to resolve the reunification issue on their own.

Our people had lived on one and same territory sharing the same blood ties before they were divided into the North and the South by outside forces. Outside forces were the ringleader who artificially divided our country, causing misfortunes and sufferings for our people. The current delay in the reunification of our country also has something to do with the continued meddling and interferences by outside forces. But for their meddling and interferences, our country would not have been divided nor would our people have been subjected to such misfortunes and sufferings.

Today, the United States and other culprits responsible for the division of our country are—in conspiracy and collusion carried out under the pretext of “acknowledging reality”—maneuvering in various ways to perpetuate the division and create “two Koreas.” In doing so, they are scheming to fish in troubled waters and make greater gains from the continued division of our nation. If they should be allowed to continue their meddling in the reunification issue of our country, it will be our people and no one else who suffer the consequences.

The reunification issue of our country is through and through an issue of sovereignty and national solidarity and, as such, should be resolved independently by the Korean people themselves. We, after all, can neither afford to leave our reunification issue to the hands of outside forces nor can we expect outside forces to resolve our national problems for us.

To reject the meddling and interferences by outside forces and attain the reunification of the fatherland independently, a confederal state must be founded by the one-nation-one-state-two-systems-two-governments formula.

The one-state-two-governments confederal state plan seeks to achieve the reunification of the fatherland by forming a supreme national confederal assembly representing the North and the South and the overseas compatriots, and by organizing a confederal standing committee within this assembly to lead the regional

governments of the North and the South and conduct the general, day-to-day business of the confederal state. Therefore, our confederal state plan does not require any intervention or approval by a third party or any international agreement. It is a reunification plan thoroughly rejecting interferences by outside forces. The supreme national confederal assembly and the confederal standing committee will, as the united government of the confederal state, exercise sovereign rights with a strictly independent stand and attitude in state activities. This in return firmly guarantees attainment of the ultimate goal of the fatherland reunification, namely, the independence of the reunited nation-state.

The confederal state plan also enables our nation to attain the fatherland reunification on their own and to hold steadfastly to the national sovereignty after the reunification. Precisely herein lies another factor showing correctness of the plan.

Furthermore, the one-state-two-governments confederal state plan is a patriotic plan, for it makes it possible to attain the reunification of our country by peaceful means.

Whether the reunification of a country is achieved by peaceful means or by means of war is a fundamental question in resolving the reunification issue. It is a touchstone that would tell a patriotic stand from a traitorous one seeking liquidation of the nation.

It is for achieving the nation's unified development and common prosperity that our people are endeavoring to end the division once and for all and to get the fatherland to be reunited. The reunification should absolutely be realized by peaceful means as demanded by our people.

Two different systems have existed in the North and the South for as long as 45 years since the division.

Socialist system was established in the northern half of the republic, which, for tens of years now, has consolidated and developed on the firmest and most stable foundations. It is growing stronger as time passes by. While we are deeply proud of our socialist system—the unique, our way of system embodying the *chuche* ideology—as the most superior social system in the world, we are not going to impose our system on others. At the same time, whatever change there may come in the situations around us, we will not abandon the socialist system we selected for us.

There should be no attempt to resolve the reunification issue by means of war just because neither the North nor the South is about to abandon its system. For our people, although nothing is more important than the reunification of the fatherland, our people do not want war which forces countless sacrifices and tremendous calamities on our nation, no matter how important the reunification cause might be. Reunification is something necessary only under the condition that the nation continues to exist; without the nation, it would simply be meaningless.

In the three-year Korean War, our people suffered all the misfortunes and pains they could ever suffer.

In South Korea today, the U.S. forces of aggression, equipped with more than 1,000 nuclear weapons and other up-to-date arms, are eagerly watching for an opportunity to invade the North. Massive forces are pitted against each other across the Military Demarcation Line. If war should be rekindled at a time like this, it would surely result in immeasurably grave disasters and could even escalate to a thermonuclear war to obliterate the nation. It is absolutely intolerable to resort to war and risk the existence of the nation.

The reunification issue of our country is an issue of ending the North-South distrust and confrontation caused by the prolonged division and of achieving national solidarity. Therefore, it should be resolved by peaceful means, not by means of either side devouring or being devoured by the other. Representing the most reasonable way to that end is none other than the one-nation-one-state-two-systems-two-governments confederal state plan.

The one-state-two-governments confederal state plan makes it possible to end the political and military confrontation between the North and the South and to reunify the country peacefully, thereby removing the root cause of war and the danger of thermonuclear war from the Korean Peninsula. Since the confederal state to be established on the basis of national agreement will represent the interests of all the Korean people, there will be no reason for the North and the South to be drawn into an internecine strife under any circumstances.

The one-state-two-governments confederal state plan also meets the interests of relaxation and reconciliation which are the trends of the world today. Since it envisages that our country will not become a satellite of another country after the reunification but will develop as a neutral country not belonging to any political or military alliance or bloc, the plan will also contribute to ensuring a lasting peace for Asia and the world.

Thus, the one-nation-one-state-two-systems-two-governments confederal state plan is the most correct, our way of reunification plan ensuring that the reunification of the fatherland, the heart's desire of the nation, is realized equally in the interest of the North and the South without forcing either side any sacrifice.

That the confederal state plan put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the most correct and reasonable reunification plan can also be seen vividly in the fact that the voices supporting the plan are growing louder daily in many countries the world over as well as among the people of the North and the South and overseas compatriots.

There is no need to explain how it is among the people in the northern half. Even in South Korea where free debates of reunification are extremely restricted or stifled, interests in the reunification-by-confederal-system

formula are on the rise among the people of all strata and in all walks of life; further spreading among them is the awareness that the reunification of the fatherland cannot be attained but by the confederal system formula. An emerging trend is that the tone at science forums on reunification—such as those attended by prominent scholars, journalists and political figures—is set by debates supporting and demonstrating the validity and realistic nature of this formula.

Our confederal state plan is also drawing categorical support and enthusiastic welcome from overseas compatriots, including the 700,000 Korean residents in Japan.

It is also gaining widespread support among the world people. Over the period of only one and a half years following the announcement of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo plan, some 1.6 billion people of different strata in more than 100 countries took part in a signature drive supporting the plan. The reunification plan of our style has in the most recent period, too, continued to draw positive support from the chiefs of state, party leaders and people of many countries, and from international liaison committees and national committees for Korea's reunification and peace, international and regional institutes of the *chuche* ideology.

The Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo plan based on the one-nation-one-state-two-systems-two-governments formula, put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is indeed the most correct and reasonable reunification plan fully supported by all the progressive people of the world, not to mention the Korean people.

The South Korean authorities—embarrassed by the growing support and welcome for our confederal-system reunification plan by all the people of the North and the South, overseas compatriots and the progressive people the world over—produced the so-called “one-nation-community reunification plan.” The “reunification plan” they advocate is an antireunification scheme and a maneuvering for a permanent split, using reunification as a pretext. Dazzled by the recent reunification of another country by an annexation method, they launched solicitation diplomacy under the cover of “Northern Policy”; they are dreaming of a similar method being applied to our country with the help of other countries. While refusing to show good faith in the talks between Korean people, the South Korean authorities are begging for interferences and intervention by other countries so that they can impose their will on the other side. This is an expression of flunkeyism and splitism on their part, and a reprint of the bankrupt “reunification by prevailing over communism” maneuver.

In our country, “reunification by prevailing over communism” is a delusion that forever has no chance of realization. History already proved that reunification of our country cannot be attained by a method of one side devouring the other—by war or by peaceful means. The

South Korean authorities should clearly understand that the independent position of our party and the government of the republic is immutable, and that our socialism which we built by embodying the *chuche* ideology is invincible.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song presented a flexible position in his New Year's address to make it easier to reach a national accord on the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo plan, showing readiness to discuss the question of bringing the reunification by the confederal system to completion on a gradual basis in the direction of granting the regional autonomous governments of the confederal republic greater provisional authority and enhancing the functions of the central government by and by.

We must carry out the one-state-two-governments confederal state plan, the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo plan, at the earliest possible date against any barriers and difficulties lying ahead and, by doing so, reunify the fatherland in our generation at all costs to leave a reunified fatherland to our posterity.

Most important in carrying out the one-state-two-governments confederal state plan is to actively wage a nationwide struggle.

The subject of reunification is our nation; the masters of the country to live on the reunified fatherland are also none other than our nation. We must form a broad united front embracing the North, the South and overseas compatriots, strengthen the national solidarity and step up mass struggles for reunification even more vigorously. Transcending differences in ideology and idea, faith, affiliation, profession and in the size of property and the level of knowledge, those who have power, knowledge or money should contribute the power, knowledge or money and all our people should vigorously launch into a positive struggle to found the confederal state.

Also important in carrying out the confederal state plan is to further develop dialogue and negotiation between the North and the South.

Greater efforts should be made for successful progress in the current North-South high-level talks and other dialogues in various areas. At the same time, independent private-level dialogues and negotiations on reunification should be undertaken vigorously to further ripen the atmosphere for the reunification of the fatherland.

To arrive at a nationwide accord on the way of reunification, representatives of the authorities, political parties and organizations of the North and the South should meet in one place and determine how the fatherland should be reunified. This political consultative conference on national reunification should be convened at an early date.

The struggle to carry out the confederal state plan should be waged in combination with that to promote peaceful

prerequisites for the fatherland reunification. As an immediate task, the struggle should be stepped up to remove the legal and physical barriers obstructing free travels and complete openness between the North and the South, realize a large-scale arms reduction, and to sign a nonaggression declaration and a peace pact.

At the same time, we must check and frustrate all sorts of splittist maneuvers by antireunification forces within and without at every step. We must further expand the international ranks of supporters and sympathizers for the cause of reunification of our country.

Ushering in the second year of the 1990's, the decade of struggle and hope and reunification, all the people in the North and the South and all the Korean compatriots overseas are brimming with the firm faith that they will achieve more triumphant results this year in the struggle for the reunification of the fatherland, the heart's desire of the nation, without fail.

We will wage the struggle for the reunification of the fatherland more resolutely this year, the year full of hope, and thereby further expedite the founding of the one-nation-one-state-two-systems-two-governments confederal state.

Footnote

1. See "The New Year's Address," 1991, monograph, p 14.

International Issue

Strengthening the Unity of the Peoples of the World Defending Independence Is an Urgent Demand of the Present Era

00000000 *Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 1, Jan 91*
pp 92-96

[Article by U Myong-su; not translated]

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